

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the paragraph [0009] on page 5, with the following amended paragraph:

[0009]

Here, among these solvents, from an industrial point of view, solvents that are liquid at room temperature and have boiling points of 100 to 300°C, especially 120 to 250°C, are preferred. Specifically, for example, it is preferable to use an alkylbenzene such as toluene, xylene, ~~mechisylene~~ mesitylene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 1,2,3,5-tetramethylbenzene, and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and/or an aromatic hydrocarbon such as naphthalene derivatives of tetralin. These solvents may be used alone, or two or more of these solvents may be used in combination as a mixed solvent.

Please replace the paragraph [0013] on page 7, with the following amended paragraph:

[0013]

A second aspect of the present invention provides a method of fullerene separation according to the first aspect of the present invention, wherein the complex is insoluble in the solvent. In this case, the complex forms a precipitate in the solvent, thus the complex can be separated from a solution in which fullerenes not forming the complex are dissolved using a method such as filtration or decantation.

A third aspect of the present invention provides a method of fullerene separation according to the first or the second aspect of the present invention, wherein the complex is dissociated into the specific fullerene and the amine A to obtain the specific fullerene. In this method, the complex is dissociated into the specific fullerene and the amine by addition of a substance having stronger interaction with the amine than with the specific fullerene, particularly an acid such as an organic acid or inorganic acid. The complex can also be dissociated into the fullerene and the amine by chromatography having a stationary phase that strongly interacts with an amine (or amines) ~~in the~~ amine.

Please replace the paragraph [0017] on page 10, with the following amended paragraph:

[0017]

A sixth aspect of the present invention provides a method of fullerene separation according to the fifth aspect of the present invention, wherein the first and the second complexes are insoluble in the solvent. In this case, the first and the second complexes form precipitates in the solvent, thus the complexes can be separated from a solution in which fullerenes not forming the complexes are dissolved by a method of filtration, decantation or the like.

A seventh aspect of the present invention provides a method of fullerene separation according to the fifth or the sixth aspect of the present invention, wherein the first complex is dissociated into the higher fullerenes and the amine B to obtain the higher fullerenes. In this method, a substance having stronger interaction with the amine than with the higher fullerenes, especially an acid such as an organic or inorganic acid, is added to dissociate the first complex into the higher fullerenes and the amine. The first complex may also be dissociated by chromatography having a stationary phase that strongly interacts with an amine (amines) ~~in the amine~~.

Please replace the paragraph [0018] on page 11, with the following amended paragraph:

[0018]

A ninth aspect of the present invention provides a method of fullerene separation according to one of the fifth to eighth aspects of the present invention, wherein the second complex is dissociated into the C70 and the amine C to obtain the C70. Here, the second complex is dissociated into the C70 and the amine by addition of a substance having stronger interaction with the amine than with the C70, specifically an acid such as an organic acid or an inorganic acid. The second complex can also be dissociated by chromatography having a stationary phase that strongly interacts with an amine (amines) ~~in the amine~~.